Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region Hood Canal

PHOTOS BY CHRIS DRIVDAHL

The Hood Canal / Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca summer chum salmon recovery planning area includes portions of Jefferson, Mason, Clallam, and Kitsap Counties. Hood Canal, a natural, glacier-carved fjord more than 60 miles long, forms the westernmost waterway and margin of the Puget Sound basin.

It begins in the north in Admiralty Inlet between Tala Point and Foulweather Bluff and extends southwesterly about 45 miles to the Great Bend at Annas Bay. From there its "hook" extends northeasterly 15 miles to its head at the Union River estuary near Belfair. Estuaries and lower river habitats are primary considerations in recovery of salmon in this region.

The draft Hood Canal summer chum recovery plan was completed in June 2005 and posted in the Federal Register in August 2006.

Key Facts

LISTED FISH

Hood Canal summer chum (threatened)
Bull trout (threatened)
Chinook(threatened)

MAJOR FACTORS LIMITING RECOVERY

- Degraded floodplain and channel structure
- Degraded nearshore/marine and estuarine conditions and habitat loss
- Degraded riparian area and loss of in-river large woody debris
- Excessive sediment
- Degraded water quality and temperature
- Impaired instream flows

RECOVERY PLANNING STATUS

Draft Hood Canal summer chum recovery plan completed in June 2005 and posted in Federal Register August 2006.

REGIONAL RECOVERY ORGANIZATION

Hood Canal Coordinating Council

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

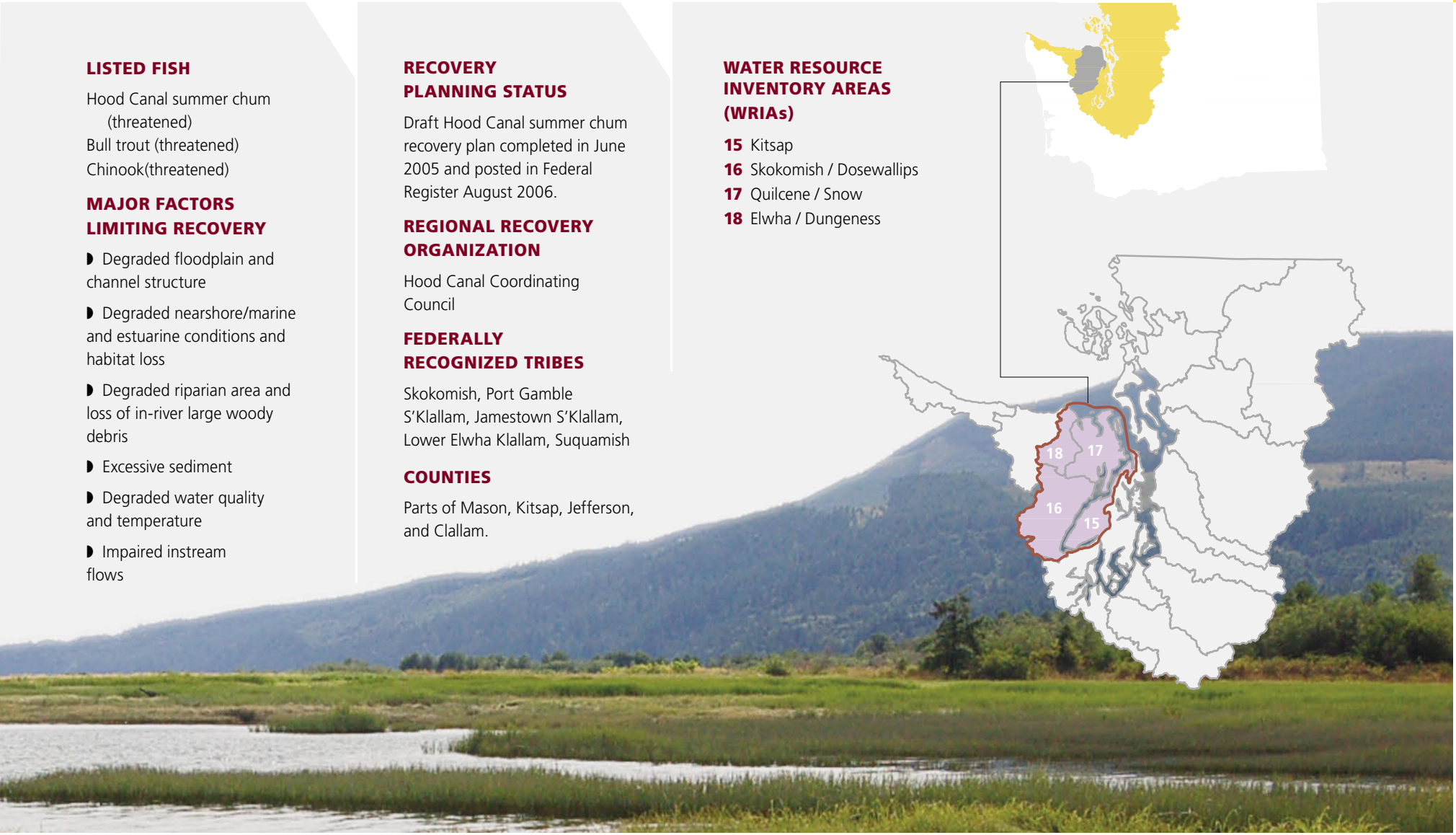
Skokomish, Port Gamble S'Klallam, Jamestown S'Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, Suquamish

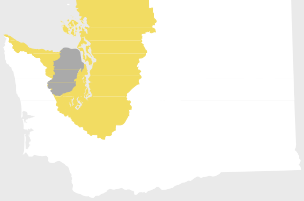
COUNTIES

Parts of Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, and Clallam.

WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREAS (WRIAs)

15 Kitsap
16 Skokomish / Dosewallips
17 Quilcene / Snow
18 Elwha / Dungeness



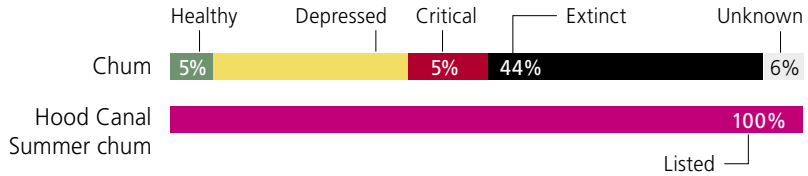


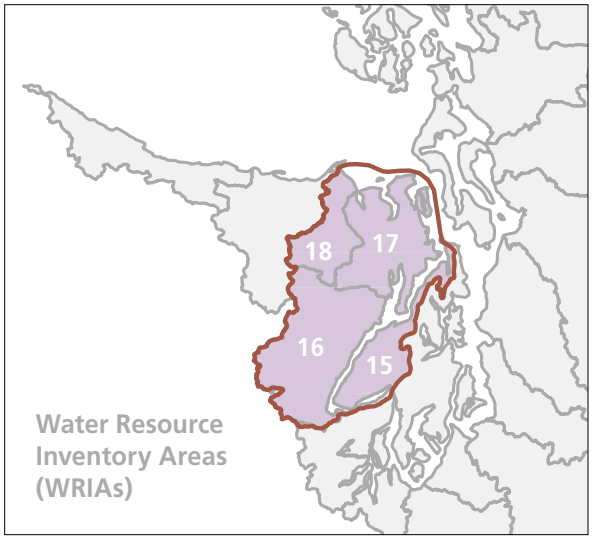
PUGET SOUND
SALMON RECOVERY
REGION
HOOD CANAL

"Loki...changed himself into a salmon, and lay hid among the stones of the brook. But the gods took his net and dragged the brook, and Loki, finding he must be caught, tried to leap over the net; but Thor caught him by the tail and compressed it, so that salmons ever since have had that part remarkably fine and thin."

BULFINCH'S FABLES FROM A NORSE LEGEND

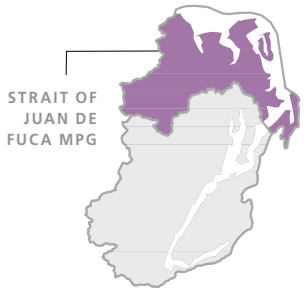
Fish Status





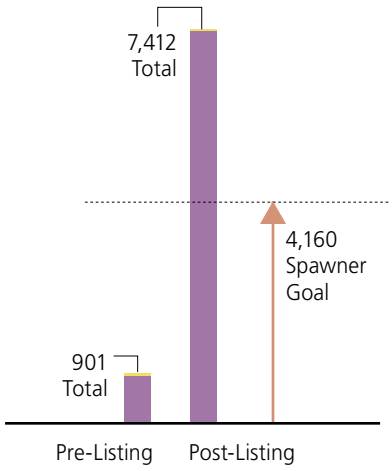
Note:
Coho, Chinook, pink, sockeye, steelhead, coastal cuttthroat, and bull trout charts can be found on Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Region pages (XX to XX).

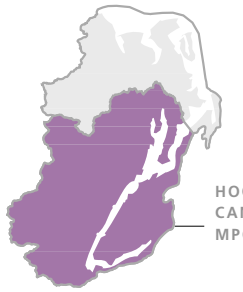
Juvenile production not available.



Hood Canal Summer Chum Adult Abundance Strait of Juan de Fuca MPG

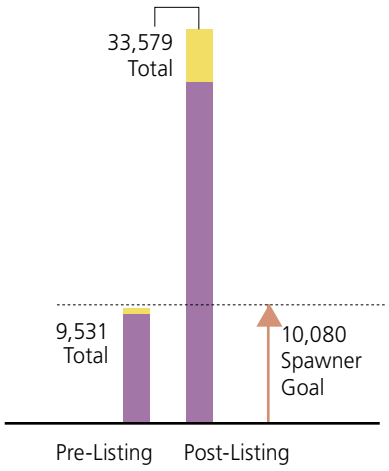
ANNUAL AVERAGE

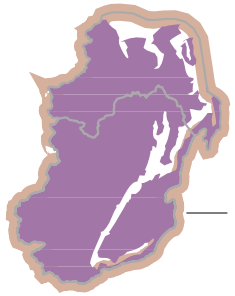




Hood Canal Summer Chum Adult Abundance Hood Canal MPG

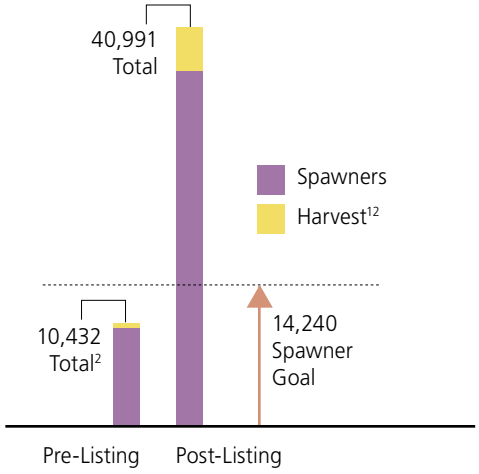
ANNUAL AVERAGE

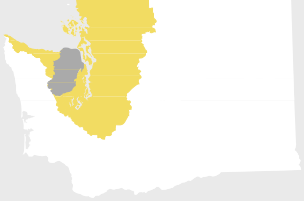




Hood Canal Summer Chum Adult Abundance[11] ESU Scale

ANNUAL AVERAGE





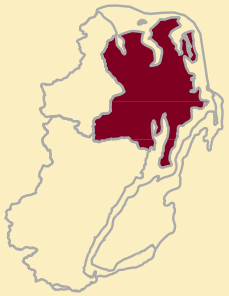
PUGET SOUND SALMON RECOVERY REGION
HOOD CANAL

QUILCENE BASIN

WRIA
17

WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA

Watershed Watch
Quilcene Basin WRIA 17



The Quilcene-Snow watershed covers more than 401,000 acres (626 square miles) of the northeastern Olympic Peninsula, in Jefferson and Clallam Counties. About 27,000 people live in the watershed, and population density is relatively low, with Port Townsend and Port Ludlow the main population centers. WRIA 17 extends from the northeast flank of the Olympic Mountains to Hood Canal and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The watershed includes direct drainages to Puget Sound from Jimmycomelately Creek in the northwest to the Big Quilcene River in the south. More than 70% of the watershed is privately owned, while federal and state lands cover the remaining area. Slightly over half of the watershed is zoned forestry or agriculture. Estuarine and lower river (1-2 miles) areas are considered most important for salmon recovery.

The recovery plan uses impervious surfaces as an indicator of future development and pressure on natural systems; it estimates that along major river corridors, from 4.2% to 8.7% is currently developed. This number is projected to increase up to almost 12% in some areas.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY COURTESY OF DNR RESOURCE MAPPING

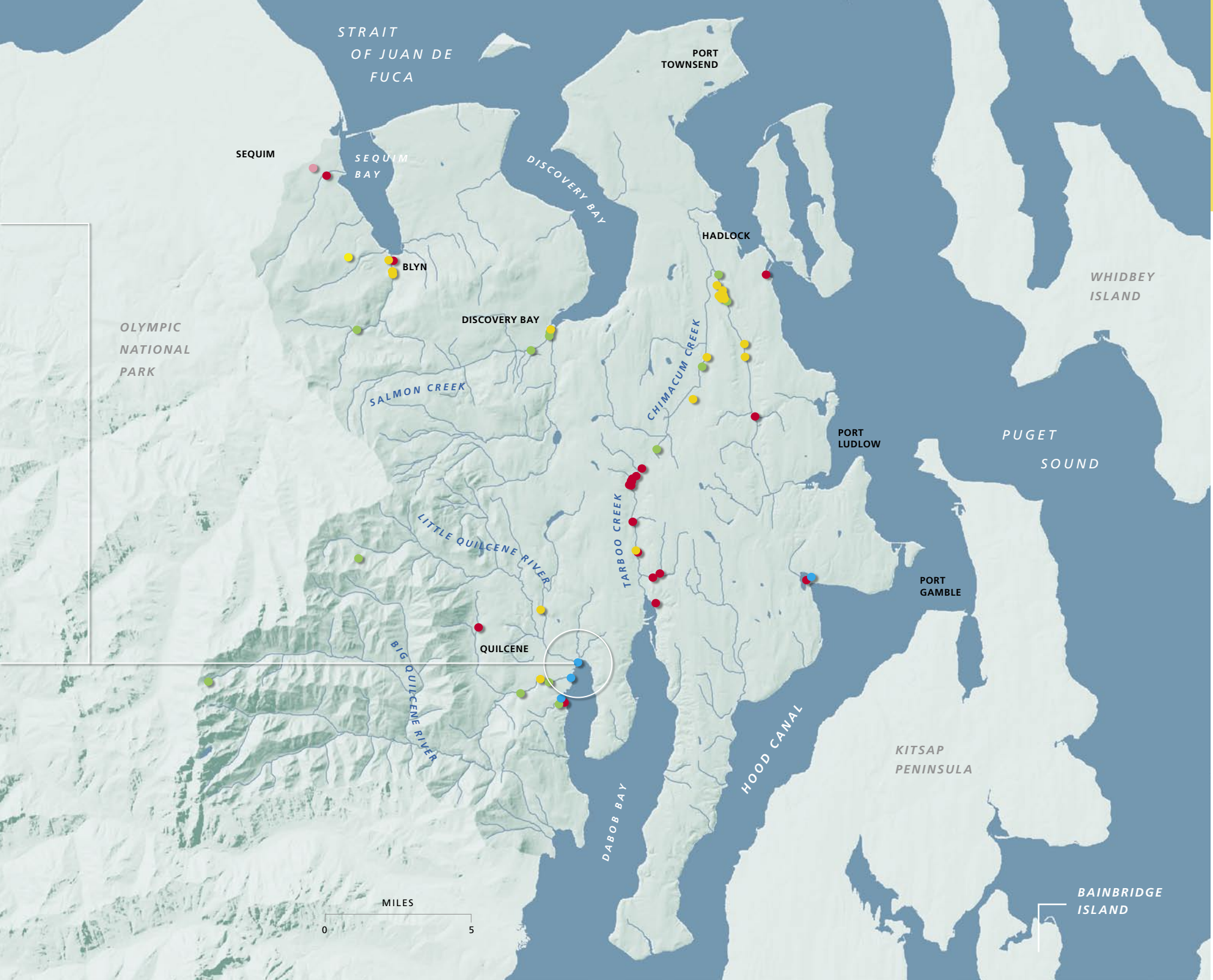
▲ **Quilcene Bay Estuary Restoration.**

Donovan Creek Tidal Wetlands Restoration

SALMON RECOVERY FUNDING BOARD

RESTORATION PROJECTS

- Fish Passage
- Riparian
- Instream Habitat
- Instream Flows
- Estuary
- Upland
- Miscellaneous


STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA
PORT TOWNSEND
SEQUIM
SEQUIM BAY
DISCOVERY BAY
HADLOCK
BLYN
WHIDBEY ISLAND
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
DISCOVERY BAY
SALMON CREEK
CHIMACUM CREEK
PORT LUDLOW
PUGET SOUND
LITTLE QUILCENE RIVER
TARBOO CREEK
PORT GAMBLE
QUILCENE
BIG QUILCENE RIVER
HOOD CANAL
KITSAP PENINSULA
DABOB BAY
BAINBRIDGE ISLAND
MILES
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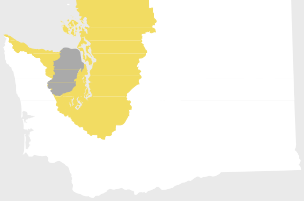


PUGET SOUND SALMON RECOVERY REGION
HOOD CANAL

QUILCENE BASIN

WRIA
17

WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA

Are hydroelectric facilities operating in a "fish friendly" manner?

Indicator	Measured Results
Upstream passage goals at FERC licensed facilities	Port Townsend Mill: **Unknown** Overall: **Unknown**
Actual upstream passage achieved (any or all years for which data are available 1999-2006)	Port Townsend Mill: **Unknown** Overall: **Unknown**
Downstream passage goals at FERC licensed facilities	Port Townsend Mill: **Unknown** Overall: **Unknown**
Actual downstream passage achieved (any or all years for which data are available 1999-2006)	Port Townsend Mill: **Unknown** Overall: **Unknown**

Are streams accessible to wild salmon?

Indicator	Measured Results
Inventory of major blockages	Complete barriers: 88 Partial barriers: 70
Miles of anadromous waters inaccessible	Not available

Are listed populations abundant and productive?

Indicator	Measured Results
Run size achieved, 5 year average pre- and post listing. Wild component of Hood Canal Major Population Group.	Pre-listing: 9,351 Post-listing: 33,580
Juvenile production (baseline mean)	No data collected

Is water clean enough to support wild salmon?

Indicator	Measured Results
Water quality index parameters	Fecal coliform: 121 / 7 Dissolved oxygen: 6 / 2 pH: 11 Temperature: 23 / 20

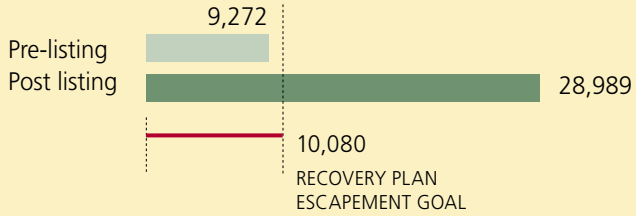
Stream segments meeting standard

Stream segments not meeting standard

Do rivers and streams have flows that support wild salmon?

Indicator	Measured Results
Instream flow set	Rule under negotiation
Percent of time flow met during fish critical period **August 1 to September 30**	Not applicable at this time.

Does harvest management protect wild salmon?

Indicator	Measured Results
Wild spawners 5 year average pre- and post listing (Hood Canal MPG scale)	
Percent of wild salmon run that is harvested, 5 year average pre- and post listing (Hood Canal MPG scale)	Pre-Listing 5% Post listing 14%

Do hatchery practices meet the needs of wild salmon?

Indicator	Measured Results
Scientific evaluation of practices?	N/A. No WDFW hatchery in watershed. However, WDFW supplementation program accounts for an average 25% of run.